Internal Controls

Fall Title I & Title IIA Statewide Conference November 3, 2016





6 facts about Title I

- ★ Title I serves more than 18 million students nationwide
- ★ Title I was initiated in 1965 as part of the War on Poverty
- ★ Title I serves students Pre-K through 12th grade
- ★ Title I is the single largest pre-college federal education program
- ★ Title I students are found in almost every school district in the county
- ★ Title I is NOT just for low income students



Internal control

- ★ Internal control is a process that is developed to provide reasonable assurance that the following categories of objectives will be achieved:
 - the district's financial reporting will be reliable;
 - the district will operate effectively and efficiently; and
 - the district will comply with applicable laws, regulations, contracts and grant agreements.

Internal control

★ People are critical to internal controls. It is not just about policies, manuals, and forms

★ Internal control can be expected to provide reasonable assurance... but not absolute assurance

Examples of good internal controls

- ✓ Purchase orders: should indicate that an item or service was authorized prior to purchase
- ✓ Information on invoices: should describe the item or service purchased and its designated purpose
- ✓ Payment of invoices: should ensure that expenditures match agreed upon charges with purchase orders and vendor contracts
- ✓ Vendor contracts should document the activity or item being purchased

Examples of good internal controls

- ✓ Equipment records should indicate up to date equipment lists with accurate location information
- ✓ Procedures to draw down funds: should have procedures to draw down funds from ESE within the allowed time periods
- ✓ Title I set-asides: should show the allocation and distribution of funds from Title I set-asides

Examples of good internal controls

- ✓ Budget process should have financial information that compares actual expenditures to the amounts budgeted (tracking by Business Manager)
- ✓ Grant workbook must align with budget expenditures submit amendments as needed
- ✓ Payroll records / FTEs / time & effort should all reconcile

To help ensure proper spending, make sure the entire organization understands the rules

Do these staff members understand the purpose of Title 1?

- ★ District leadership
- ★ Title I staff
- ★ Business office staff
- **★** Grants staff
- ★ School staff & leaders
- **★** Facilities staff



Unallowable activities

- ★ Federal funds may not be used for such things as:
 - ★Advertising & public relations costs, including gifts and souvenirs
 - **★**Alcoholic beverages
 - **★** Donations and contributions
 - **★** Entertainment costs
 - **★**Fundraising activities
 - ★ Goods or services for personal use
 - **★** Lobbying / Selling and marketing costs



Allowable activities

- ★ Costs charged to federal funds must be:
 - ★ Necessary for the performance or administration of the grant
 - ★ Reasonable in light of the goals of the federal programs, the cost of the item, and the needs of the district
 - ★Allocable, which means the costs provide a benefit to the program in proportion to the amount charged
 - **Authorized** under state and local laws and policies, and
 - ★Adequately documented

What is "necessary and reasonable"?

- ★ Is the relationship between the cost and an educational or administrative decision clear and straightforward?
- ★ Does the cost make sense given Title I requirements?
 - ★ Will the cost support the purpose of the Title I program
 - ★ Is the cost consistent with the school's program design (SW / TA)?
 - ★ Does the cost comply with Title I fiscal rules? (e.g., supplement not supplant)?
 - ★ Can schools make effective use of whatever is being purchased? Can school staff explain how the item supports the Title I program?
 - ★ Would a reasonable person understand the cost?
 - Can the cost be justified with data, research, or best practices?

What does "adequately documented" mean?

- ★ Can we demonstrate the decision-making process?
- ★ Can we provide documentation easily after the fact, without creating something new?

★ Do we store documentation centrally? If not, can each relevant part of the organization provide documentation for their work?

Some examples of documentation

- ★ Needs assessment & other planning documents
- ★ Grant application and grant award notice
- ★ Procurement & inventory records
- ★ Payroll records
- ★ Financial records
- **★** Student & staff participation details
- ★ Program evaluation

Time and effort reporting

- ★ Districts must maintain auditable "time and effort" records that show how each Title I employee spent his/her compensated time.
- Records are written & after-the fact
- Time and effort records must be prepared by Title I staff with salary charged directly to:
 - ★ A federal award,
 - Multiple federal awards, or
 - ★ To any combination of a federal award and other state/federal sources.

Time and effort reporting – semi-annual reports

- ★ Full-time staff working on a single cost objective
- ★ Each district must maintain copies of signed semiannual certifications documenting that staff work solely in activities supported by the Title I grant signed by the employee <u>or</u> a supervisor
- See sample Title I semi-annual certification form on ESE Title I website

Time and effort reporting – monthly reports

- Split-time staff work on Title I and other activities or multiple cost objectives
- ★ Each district must maintain documents that describe time spent on Title I and other activities — signed by the employee
- See sample monthly time and effort report for splitfunded staff on ESE website

Time and effort reporting – stipends

- Stipends (and other supplemental contracts) must also be reported.
- Record on semi-annual certifications or monthly reports, whichever is utilized for the particular employee.
- Other acceptable documentation:
 - A signed supplemental contract that stipulates Title I work activity;
 - Sign-in attendance logs approved by the supervisor (e.g., pay for professional development activities, after school activities, etc); and
 - Employee time/pay slips that specify "Title I" and are approved by the supervisor

Title I audits

What do the auditors look for?

- ★ Deficiencies in internal controls
- ★ Noncompliance with laws and regulations
- ★ Questioned costs greater than \$25,000
 - ★ Unallowable costs
 - **★** Undocumented costs
 - ★ Unapproved costs
 - ★ Unreasonable costs



What is an audit finding?

- "Findings" are significant issues noted by the auditor that are disclosed in your audit report, which is a public record.
- ★ Your district must prepare a corrective action plan to resolve the issue.
- ★ Your district may be asked to repay questioned costs to the grantor agency.

Statistics on MA single audit findings

FY16 Commonwealth of Massachusetts Common Single Audit findings:

Time and effort reporting

Unallowable costs

FR-1 reporting / reconciliation

Cash management

Reporting/recordkeeping

Audit findings

The auditor must report (for major programs):

- ★ Known questioned costs > \$25,000
- ★ Auditor will not normally find questioned costs for a program that is not audited as a "major program"
- ★ NEW: But if auditor becomes aware of questioned costs > \$25,000 for non-major program, they must report

Tips for Title I Directors

- ★ Gather and summarize grant information
 - ★ Clean and organized records to give to auditors
- ★ Document your policies and procedures
 - Documentation drives quality and compliance
- ★ Make sure the employees assigned to Title I understand the grant requirements to ensure compliance
- ★ Use the Title I Handbook for guidance and timelines

Contact information

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